The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JANUARY 30, 1915

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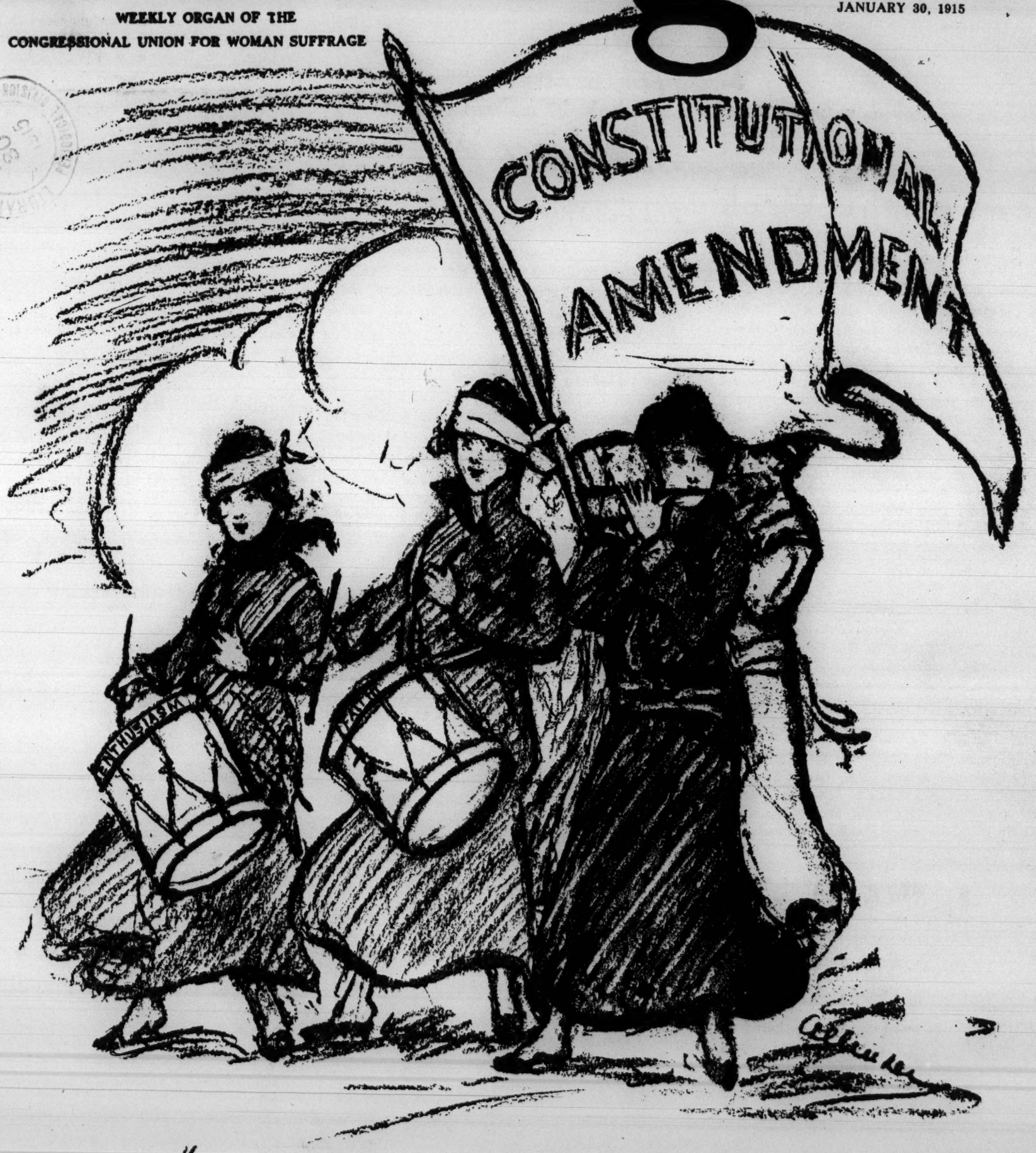

Drawn by
Nina E. Allender

"THE SPIRIT OF '76"

On to the Senate!

Vol. III January 30, 1915 No. 5

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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News of the Week

The Sixty-fourth Congress

IN view of the possibility that an extra session of Congress will be called shortly after the 63rd Congress adjourns, on March 4th, the Congressional Union has undertaken a canvass of the newly elected men who will come into office next March. Fifty-one of the 204 men who voted against woman suffrage in the House of Representatives January 12th, will not return to the 64th Congress, and 4 of the 34 members of the United States Senate, who voted against suffrage when the vote was taken in that body last year were not re-elected.

A number of the newly-elected Congressmen have already signified their intention of supporting the federal amendment. Among them is Representative Ebenezer Hill, of Connecticut, father of Miss Elsie Hill, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union.

Deputations of the constituents of the newly elected men are now calling upon the Congressmen-elect to urge their support of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, known in this Congress as the Bristow-Mondell resolution.

The Advisory Council

MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST, of California, has this week joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Hearst has hitherto taken no part in suffrage work, but has recently become actively interested in the work of the Union for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment through Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, who is also a member of the Council.

Mrs. Hearst is at present in New York, but expects to return to California in the near future, where it is hoped that she will take an active part in the preparation and management of the Congressional Union booth at the San Francisco Fair.

The Committee of One Hundred

AMONG the new members who have joined the Committee of One Hundred, organized by Mrs. Willam Kent to raise funds to maintain the national headquarters of the Congressional Union at Washington during the coming year, are: Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union; Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University Settlement in Chicago; the Political Equality League of Arkansas; Miss Edith Goode; Mrs. William L. Colt, one of the New York members of the Advisory Council; Mrs. A. H. Bright, formerly President of the Minnesota State Suffrage Association; Miss Marcia Potter, of Michigan; Mrs. Monroe Hopkins, President of the Stanton Suffrage Club of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, member of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia branch of the Union; Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters; The Chicago Political Equality League; Miss Julia Hurlbut, Vice President of the New Jersey Woman's Political Union; Mrs. John Rogers, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Woman's Political Union; Miss Alice Lewisohn, of New York; Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, President of the First District Branch of the Maryland Just Government League; Miss Joy Webster, Treasurer of the Congressional Union; Miss Ellen Douglas Hogue, of West Virginia; Mrs. Dorothy Earle, of Detroit, Michigan; and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Legislative Chairman of the Norwalk, Connecticut Suffrage League.

Presidential Suffrage

FOUR States are working at the present moment to secure Presidential suffrage from the 1915 legislature; Rhode Island, where the same measure was defeated in the legislature last year, Michigan, Vermont and Nebraska.

North Dakota

AN amendment to the state constitution of North Dakota enfranchising the women of that state is now before the legislature. Woman suffrage was defeated at the polls last November after having passed the previous legislature. It is believed that the prospects for success are greater this year owing to the different conditions under which the amendment will be submitted.

Suffrage Proposed in North Carolina

ON January 23rd, an amendment to the State Constitution enfranchising women was proposed in both Houses of the State Legislature. The bill has what Senator Hobgood, the author of the amendment in the upper house, terms a "grandmother clause" to insure the vote to white women until 1918. This would operate in the same way as the famous "grandfather clause" has operated for the elimination of the negro man's vote.

Suffrage Legislation in Texas

THE lower house of the Texas Legislature passed the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the State Constitution on January 27th. It is now pending before the state senate.

State Suffrage Convention in Alabama

THE thirty-third Annual Suffrage Convention in Alabama is to be held at Tuscaloosa, February 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The call to the Convention states that this particular convention is of unusual importance because the suffrage amendment is now before the legislature and action must be secured upon it this year or it will be necessary to wait until the legislature meets four years hence. The call states that the suffrage movement is spreading with great rapidity in Alabama and that the number of suffrage associations in the State has trebled since this time a year ago.

Proposed Referendum to Women in Oklahoma

IT has been proposed to the Oklahoma Legislature by Senator Bickel that Oklahoma grant full suffrage to its women provided that a majority of them vote for it in a referendum to which only the women shall be admitted. The proposition is still pending.

Further Recognition of Woman's Point of View

GOVERNOR-ELECT CAPPER of Kansas has sent a letter of inquiry to the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, in order to learn what stand the women have taken in regard to proposed legislative measures. Among the progressive measures that were endorsed in the reply was the establishment of a division of child hygiene in the department of the State Board of Health, and a law providing for mothers' pensions. More and more the woman's point of view is being recognized as a valuable asset in the administration of state affairs.

English Suffragists Hold Protest Meetings

THE East London Federation of Suffragettes, under the leadership of Sylvia Pankhurst, has at last grown discouraged with regard to getting fair treatment from the government for women who are in distress on account of the war and has been holding a series of protest meetings. These culminated in a great demonstration in Trafalgar Square on January 24. The *Woman's Dreadnought*, the official organ of the federation, advertised the meeting in the following manner:

"Keep the Votes for Women flag flying!
"Come to demand Votes for Women now!
"Come to stand up for the soldier's wife and mother!
"Demand the abolition of police supervision; and pensions of one pound a week for the mother and five shillings a week for each child!
"Come to protest against the state regulation of vice. Remember Josephine Butler. Has she lived in vain?
"Come to demand work for those who are unemployed through the war!
"Come to demand a living wage of 5d. an hour for women employed on all work subsidized by government funds, or working for government contractors.
"Come to demand for women a voice in averting the horrors of war, and in bringing all wars to an end.
"Come to demand a vote for every woman over 21."

The English women have petitioned the government in vain for the repeal of certain objectionable war regulations. They have been refused a conference with the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and now this group that did not join with the other militants in a truce, are trying to make their voices heard in a more effective way against the unjust treatment of women.

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WHAT THE PRESS SAYS

The Suffragists and the Democrats

ADVOCATES of equal suffrage ought to be entirely satisfied with the vote on their resolution in the House of Representatives—that they could carry the day in their first contest in the national legislature was not to be expected. That they won 174 votes to 204 against them was, if not a triumph, at least an encouraging forecast of ultimate victory.

As in the recent contest over nation-wide prohition the question of States' rights came in to befog this issue. Many Democrats declared themselves in favor of votes for women, but declared it a matter to be settled by the individual States. Far be it from us to suggest that any Democrat could be so disingenuous as to make this plea in the hope of averting the wrath of the fair ones, who sat either in the pro or anti-suffrage bodies, separated by the speaker's gallery which Champ Clark, with fine courage, had turned over to the leaders of the suffrage forces.

But we note a tendency on the part of the suffragists to brush this plea away as made with evasive intent. They aver that it was on a par with being "for the law but agin its enforcement," and there is an ominous tendency on their part to harp on the fact that a majority of the Republicans voting, including the leader, Mr. Mann, were for the amendment, while a majority of the Democrats, including *their* leader, Mr. Underwood, were against it. A "suffrage map," showing the Democratic South in deep black, with no State in purest white, to indicate the unsullied political atmosphere of an equal suffrage commonwealth, is also brandished by suffrage advocates. And the diplomatic assurance of President Wilson that he really could not speak of suffrage, because the Baltimore platform ignored it, is being repeated by suffrage advocates with cynical comments on his lack of fidelity to the platform in other features—notably the free use of the Panama Canal by American ships.

We repeat that the suffragists have every reason to be satisfied with the vote in the House. We are not quite sure that the Democrats can contemplate it with like equanimity.—*New York American,* January 23.

Democratic Congressmen and Equal Suffrage

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen, who opposed the suffrage resolution, have made a record to be apologized for in the not very distant future, if not now. Some of them were influenced probably by the President's unfortunate position. Others, honestly failed to understand that this is a matter to which the question of States' rights does not properly apply. But most of them undoubtedly voted as they did because they are not Democrats. These latter include all of those who endorse the views of Floor Leader Oscar Underwood that suffrage is not a right but a privilege. Just who may bestow this privilege and how the right is obtained to bestow it none of these have explained.—*The Public,* January 22.

Criticism of Bowdle Speech

TO indulge in the suggestive, the sex bordering and the indecent has been of late years a waning custom even among gatherings where only men are present. In Washington this is reflected in the rule always announced at the opening of the Gridiron dinners that the ladies are presumed always to be present. It was, therefore, with distinct disapproval that the press gallery heard the speech of Stanley Bowdle, of Ohio, during the debate on woman suffrage, made in the presence of galleries filled with women, many of them among the most distinguished in America.

The speech was Rabelaisan. How much so may be judged from the fact that it had to be thoroughly expurgated before it appeared in the *Congressional Record.* It is pleasant to remember, in view of the applause and laughter which many members of the House accorded the Bowdle effort, that there was a man so decent and morally courageous as Hobson showed himself to be, to administer the much deserved rebuke. When Thackeray created the character of Colonel Newcomb he did a great service for mankind in setting up the antithesis to the Bowdles of the male sex.—*Salt Lake Evening Telegram* (Utah), Jan. 20.

The Vote in the House

THERE is no real reason for the women who made the brilliant attack on Congress and were rather decisively repulsed to be cast down. Their sortie was a success, for they killed more of Congress than Congress killed of them. Moreover, they will have full and plenty of opportunity to get even with the Congressmen, who voted against them, some day, if that is wise. Certainly the Congressmen who voted against woman suffrage as a national proposition, are left naked to their enemies when suffrage does finally come, as it surely will come, so that considered as an advertising raid or as real movement, the battle of January 12 was a real success.—Wm. Allen White, in the *Portland* (Oregon) *Journal,* Jan. 16.

The Congressional Union

THE Congressional Union has grown with the last two years from a small organization of women into one of the recognized suffrage powers of the states. Its purpose is to deal with the questions concerning the enfranchisement of women, not as a local issue, but one of national importance.—*The N. Y. Morning Telegraph,* Jan. 23.

Votes for Women

THE steady advance of the equal-suffrage cause in this country was strikingly shown when the Mondell resolution, to submit a constitutional amendment on the subject, received 174 votes in the House of Representatives. It is the first time that such a resolution has been offered in Congress, and the line-up is worth noting: Affirmative, 86 Democrats, 72 Republicans, 12 Progressives, 3 Progressive Republicans, and 1 Independent; negative, 171 Democrats and 33 Republicans. The Democrats were largely committed to the negative by the State rights argument and by President Wilson's pronouncement that suffrage is a subject for State and not for national action. This vote brings home to our politicians the fact that they can no longer dodge the issue, but must face it squarely.—*Collier's Weekly,* January 30.

ROMAN HISTORY

From Life

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National Headquarters—1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, 1914, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House: January 12, 1915, 174 in favor, 204 opposed; failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, 1914, favorable report

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.

Suffrage a National Issue

THE enfranchisement of women in Arizona, Oregon and Kansas in 1912, transferred the suffrage question from the local into the national field. Recognizing this fact, a campaign was begun for a national suffrage amendment. But immediately the cry arose that there were not enough states to make suffrage a national matter—that money and energy should not be expended in national work until more states had been won. The suffrage strength exhibited in the House of Representatives this month has probably ended that contention forever. Even Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee, who so stoutly held out against allowing the House to vote on suffrage, and who indicated to some hundreds of successive deputations that the amendment was not a sufficiently important question to be considered by Congress, actually referred on the floor of the House to the national amendment as "this important question which is a great issue."

Mr. Murdock, leader of the Progressives, called attention to the fact that the House was treating it as a political matter. "There has been some sentiment here this morning," he said, "and some constitutional law, and some politics—underneath the surface, mostly politics."

He then referred to the attitude of the National Parties toward this question.

"The farsighted Republicans and Democrats in this body are doing the sensible thing about equal suffrage," he said. "They are getting down off the limb, and that speedily. The only party of the three leading organizations which nationally declared in favor of suffrage in 1912 was the Progressive Party." * * * "If we had done nothing more than to put this issue squarely before the Nation we would have done a great service for the country. For it is my belief and I predict that the suffrage movement will become so formidable in the next two years that both the old parties will follow the lead of the Progressive Party, if tardily, still commendably, and espouse it."

"Mr. Speaker," he continued, and in this he seemed to voice a widespread feeling in the House, "this day is historic in that it marks the beginning of the end of the opposition to equal suffrage."—*Congressional Record,* January 12.

The Situation in Congress

CONGRESS is absorbed at present in a duel between Democrats and Republicans over the shipping bill. The Democrats have determined in caucus to keep that measure before the Senate until passed and to allow no other subject to be considered. The Republicans have announced their caucus decision to filibuster against the bill until the fourth of March, rather than let it pass. The days are filled with discussions designed merely to occupy time and prevent real legislation. One speech in the Senate least week consumed thirteen hours, and many Senators seem disposed to follow this example. Never could there be a more opportune time to consider the infinitely more serious question of the enfranchisement of women. Why not call a halt for a few hours to the farcical debate? No important business would be interrupted. All business has been thrust aside by the succession of interminable filibustering speeches. Both sides of the duelling factions could, without any sacrifice of their ends, give sufficient time for the consideration and passage of the suffrage amendment. The duel could then be resumed.

The President's Power

MANY times we have called attention to the great power which President Wilson has arrogated to himself, and the corresponding responsibility which he possesses for the enactment of legislation. Upon him more than upon any other man in public life lies the responsibility for the non-passage of the suffrage amendment in the House this month. His is the opportunity to see that this amendment is brought before the Senate and is passed by that body before its adjournment in March. If he insists upon this action as he is insisting upon the passage of the shipping bill the National Suffrage Amendment will be through the United States Senate before the 63rd Congress is over.

Again and again, sometimes in protest and sometimes in admiration, the members of Congress have called attention to this power of the President. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, emphasized the situation in his speech in the Senate on January 22nd.

"However energetic or patriotic we may be in bringing forward bills," he said, "we know that if they mark a real advance they die in the archives of a committee. Not only does all legislation of the kind I have described originate with the Executive, but there is promulgated from time to time an Executive order of business, and we are bound not alone to confine our work to the bills which have been issued by the Executive, but we must consider them in the way prescribed in his program. I do not inquire what influence has been employed to bring about this deplorable result. There will come a day, and there will be a forum for the examination of that vital question. I only know that somehow the substantial legislative power has been transferred from the Capitol to the White House. Somehow the spirit of our institutions has been transformed and the legislative branch of the Government has become a mere recorder. What the President really wants is a journal clerk instead of a Congress. We still retain our physical liberty, and so long as we are tractable I assume we will be permitted to enjoy it, but as a legislative body we have for the time being passed out of existence."—*Congressional Record,* Jan. 22nd., page 2231.

National Suffrage

The Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage

(Popularly Called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment and Known in this Congress as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment)

The Amendment

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Steps Necessary for the Passage of the Amendment

Must be passed by two-thirds of the House of Representatives and by two-thirds of the Senate, that is, two-thirds of those present provided a quorum is present. In the House a quorum, which is a majority, would be 218, and two-thirds of this quorum would be 145, therefore 145 votes is the minimum which could pass the amendment. If every man were present it would require two-thirds of the total number or 290.

In the Senate a quorum is 49. Two-thirds of this is 33. Therefore the minimum which could pass it in the Senate is 33. If every man were present in the Senate, it would require two-thirds of 96, or 64.

Must then be ratified by a majority vote in three-fourths (36) of the State *Legislatures.*

When thus ratified, it is a law and no woman can longer be disfranchised on account of sex.

Advantages of Federal Action Over State Action

Federal Action Saves—

I. Time, money, and effort expended on individual voters over vast areas,
because,
to gain a Federal Amendment, we have to reach and convert only a few hundred men in session in the Legislatures in one place,
while
to gain suffrage state by state, we have to reach and convert millions of individual voters scattered over thousands of miles.

It costs enormously in time, vitality, and money to reach and convert a majority of the individual voters of even one thickly populated state, such as New York with a population of over 9,000,000. Think what it costs to cover 37 states!

Federal Action Saves—

II. 12 entire state campaigns (one state campaign costs from $30,000 to $300,000).
because,
for a Federal amendment, we have to gain only 24 states, (the Legislatures, only), for we now have 12 (those of the Suffrage States), to make the ¾ required to ratify the Amendment after it has passed Congress. The remaining ¼ of the states must accept the decision of the ¾,
while,
to gain suffrage state by state, we would have to gain 37 more states, converting a majority of the individual voters in each state.

Federal Action Saves—

III. Repeated state legislation,
because,
when the Federal Amendment is passed by both Houses of the National Congress *once,* it is *passed forever,* and is then before the State Legislatures until ¾ of them see fit to ratify it;
while,
with the state amendment this is not so. If an amendment to a *State Constitution* passes both Houses of the State Legislature and is then lost when referred to the voters, it must *again* be passed by both Houses of the State Legislature before it can again be submitted to the voters.

The Advisability of Concentrating Now Upon Federal Rather than Upon State Work (Once So Necessary)

4,000,000 women can now vote.

This gives a wonderful leverage in Congress, namely one-fourth of the Senate, nearly one-sixth of the House of Representatives, and nearly one-fifth of the electoral vote coming from Suffrage States.

If those who control this leverage, namely the free women of the West, *use it* in behalf of the unfree women, the result will be

STEP 1. The Federal Amendment will soon pass both Houses of Congress.

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STEP 2. It will then soon be ratified by ¾ of the State Legislatures, as the following will show:

12 (the Suffrage States) will, of course, without further solicitation, ratify the Amendment.

12 more states have recently considered Suffrage Amendments to their own State Constitutions (10 by acts of the Legislature and 2 through initiative petition), but the Amendments were lost when referred to the male voters. The Legislatures of these States would doubtless be ready to ratify a Federal Amendment when submitted.

This leaves only a comparatively small number (12) State Legislatures to work upon.

48—total number of states in the Union.

¼ of 48 is 12.

¾ of 48 is 36, the number of states necessary to ratify the Amendment.

The *12* Suffrage States:

Washington	Idaho	Arizona
Oregon	Montana	Colorado
California	Wyoming	Kansas
Nevada	Utah	Illinois

The *12* States where suffrage amendments to State Constitutions were recently considered.
In ten of the states suffrage amendments were passed by the State Legislatures, and in two (Missouri and Nebraska) the matter was brought before the people by initiative petition.

North Dakota	New Jersey	Michigan
South Dakota	New York	Nebraska
Ohio	Massachusetts	Missouri
Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	Iowa

The *24* remaining States. We must get at least *12* of their Legislatures to ratify the Federal Amendment.

Minnesota	Tennessee	Maryland
New Mexico	Louisiana	Delaware
Oklahoma	Mississippi	Virginia
Texas	Maine	West Virginia
Arkansas	Vermont	North Carolina
Kentucky	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Indiana	Connecticut	Georgia
Alabama	Rhode Island	Florida

Significant Growth of Interest in this Amendment in Congress Since the Enfranchisement of 4,000,000 Women

In the 63rd Congress this Amendment, which has been before Congress since 1875,
Was debated for the *first time* since 1887;
Received a favorable committee report in the Senate for the *first time* since 1892;
Was reported to the House of Representatives for the *first time* since 1896;
Was voted upon in the Senate for the *first time* since 1887, receiving a majority of one and failing by only 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote;
Was voted upon in the House for the *first time in history*, receiving 174 votes and failing by only 78 of the necessary two-thirds.

IS NOW ON THE CALENDAR OF THE SENATE.

PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1916

By Clara M. Hill

IN 1915 all Legislatures are in session, except five—Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia, which meet in 1916.

In 1916 the five above-named meet, as do also the six which meet annually, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina and Georgia.

Except for these, there are no meetings of Legislatures until 1917, when all the 1915 ones meet again except Alabama, which does not meet again until 1919.

Therefore a Federal Amendment, unless passed at this session, could not be ratified before 1917, and comparatively few women could vote in the next Presidential election.

There is no question but that the political work of the Congressional Union in the equal suffrage states is the reasonable and logical method of work, but in order for it to continue to be effective the power behind it must be strengthened. Only two of the seven 1914 campaign states were won, and while those two were, from some point of view, the most important ones, yet they brought in only seven new electoral votes, and less than one hundred thousand women voters.

All State Legislatures have power to give Presidential suffrage, as was done in Illinois by simple statute, requiring only a majority vote.

If, this winter, several State Legislatures should give Presidential suffrage, that would give a leverage which, added to the power of the fully enfranchised States, could, just before a Presidential election, force the dominant party in Congress to pass the Federal Amendment next winter. Some of us would thus be able to vote for President in 1916, and undoubtedly the amendment would be ratified in 1917, so that we could all vote in general elections of 1918, instead of still being at work on petitions and propaganda, and urging the individual voter to "vote yes on the amendment."

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Headquarters Opened in New York

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first St., N. Y. City.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

THE opening of the New York headquarters of the Congressional Union was the occasion of a most brilliant and enthusiastic meeting. The spacious assembly hall, beautiful in its decorations of purple, gold and white, with roses, lilacs and orchids of the same colors, was filled to its capacity. One familiar with New York who looked over the audience knew at once that the women present were not those who were drawn out of idle curiosity. It was an audience representative of the brain and leadership in that city.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont welcomed the Union to New York and spoke in warmest praise of the brilliant work done by Miss Paul and Miss Burns in bringing the federal amendment to its present status.

Professor Charles Beard, of Columbia University, who was one of the speakers, drove home with most convincing manner the fact that suffrage had become a national and not merely a state issue. He expressed his great admiration for the wisdom and the spirit of the Congressional Union. He emphasized the need of wider recognition on the part of the public of our system of party government in this country, urging the women meanwhile to use the power they already possess in twelve states. All his remarks were greeted with loud applause.

Mr. George Creel, of Denver, followed with a confession, saying that he had felt an unwarranted prejudice against the Union but had now made it his "favorite suffrage organization," having been convinced of its intelligent aggression and splendid zeal. Mr. Creel emphasized the fact that winning the amendment was a real fight and must be handled as a battle rather than with gloves. In a most spirited attack he held up to light the hypocrisy of the Congressmen who could talk of chivalry to women when they come from states where women have taken the place of black slaves in the cotton fields; where women and children toil under great hardships in the cranberry bogs, in factories, in mills and brothels. "Such men should be driven out of high places with a scourge," he said. "That's why I like the Union. It seems to me so fearless. All I've got to say is 'go as far as you like in this fight. You can't go too far to suit me.'"

Mrs. Wm. Prendergast, wife of the Comptroller of New York, and a member of the Advisory Council, told why she supported the Union and appealed to others to do the same. She refuted the states' rights doctrine and declared it undemocratic.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, also a member of the Advisory Council, gave an inspiring talk on the importance of activity in Congressional districts and regretted that suffragists had waited so long before concentrating on the federal amendment.

Miss Lucy Burns, in a brief outline, showed how intelligent persistency in the face of unintelligent objections had brought the amendment to its present position. Miss Doris Stevens closed the meeting with an appeal for co-operation and more earnest interest in the federal amendment. Mrs. Mary Beard presided.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Mary Beard and Prof. Charles Beard gave a reception for me. I spoke to the guests on the Union's campaign in the West. Many Columbia students present volunteered their help in winning the federal amendment.

Under the direction of Mrs. Wm. L. Colt, the plans for political meetings in the constituencies of the New York representatives who voted against the Mondell resolution are well under way. A protest meeting has been arranged in the 26th district where Representative Edmund Platt will have to answer for having voted against the amendment. In the 24th district Representative Woodson R. Oglesby will have to face a protest from his constituents for having failed to vote on the resolution.

Mrs. John Rogers will lead several of the deputations of women which will wait upon other recalcitrant gentlemen.

Doris Stevens.

MISS DORIS STEVENS

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizers: *Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Anna McCue, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*

ALL parts of Delaware have been stirred during the past week to think about woman suffrage and the proposed suffrage amendment now pending before the legislature. Miss McCue has been traveling through Kent County, canvassing, holding meetings and doing "advance agent" work for meetings which Mrs. Hilles and I will address this week. Mrs. Edna Latimer spoke at a large parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. James Cranston, 1419 Harrison Street, Wilmington, and then went to Dover to talk with the Delaware legislators before beginning a tour through New Castle County. During the day she spent in Dover Mrs. Latimer also arranged a reception for the business women of Dover to be held at headquarters next Wednesday night. On Saturday Mrs. Latimer addressed a large meeting in St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Clayton, at which, she reports, there was strong sentiment in favor of suffrage and a resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the legislature to pass the woman suffrage bill.

The suffrage amendment introduced in the House by Representative Frank M. Saulsbury, of Lewes, a cousin of U. S. Senator Saulsbury, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes and a hearing was granted by this committee, which took place Thursday morning, January 21st, at 10:30, in the Supreme Court room in the State House. I presided at this hearing and Mrs. Hilles and several others spoke. The suffrage amendment was introduced in the Senate last Thursday by Senator Harris, of Glasgow. Senator Harris served in the 1913 legislature and was an ardent supporter of the suffrage bill voted on at that session.

I have spent the greater part of the week at Dover interviewing the members of the legislature. Last Tuesday Mrs. Henry Ridgely gave a most successful tea at her beautiful home on Dover Green. I received with her. Mrs. James Hughes and Mrs. Watson Harrington poured tea and then I talked about suffrage in general and the Delaware campaign in particular. There can be no doubt that the Dover women are interested and will be of great help at the Capitol during the session. Miss Mabel Tebo will assist with the work at the Dover headquarters during the coming week. She has charge of the arrangements for the reception on Wednesday night and will also assist with the daily interviewing of the legislators.

Mabel Vernon.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *17th Street, Denver.*
Organizer: *Miss Ruth Noyes.*

WE sent out several hundred letters last week to the women of Colorado urging them to wire or write to the Colorado delegation, and I hope that they did so in large numbers.

We are planning a meeting of the friends and members of the Union at headquarters on Thursday.

Ruth Noyes.

Oregon

Headquarters: 613 *Eilers Building, Portland.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

WE are pleased to add to our list of members and subscribers to *The Suffragist* Dr. Mary A. Thompson, one of the pioneer suffrage workers in this State.

Dr. Thompson was an old friend of Susan B. Anthony, Miss Anthony having visited her when here in Portland. Although Dr. Thompson is ninety years old, she is still as enthusiastic as ever over the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The last Sunday's edition of the *Oregonian*, the largest State paper, carried a symposium on the Bristow-Mondell Amendment. It was splendid; it gave opinions of the foremost citizens of Portland, opinions of judges, of members of the clergy, of doctors, of business men, of the mayor, of the State Secretary of Organized Labor, of the State Treasurer, of the United States Congressmen, of the Commissioners, of club women, and of the two oldest pioneer suffrage workers of this state; it represents opinions of citizens of all political parties and of all professions and all of them endorsed the amendment.

Oregon voters have continued to dispatch special delivery letters and telegrams to Washington. Some of these went to Oregon Congressmen, who, of course, answered that they would do all in their power to insure the passage of this bill; others went to Secretary Bryan, to President Wilson, to Congressmen from Virginia, from North Carolina, and from other states. In many of these letters there were enclosed press clippings of the symposium. I know now of twenty such clippings that found their way to the National Capital.

Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen and other women of Portland, have sent personal letters to the Oregon Congressmen, asking them as their representatives, not only to be present and vote "Yes" but also to speak for the amendment.

An appeal from Democratic women was telegraphed to the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, Congressman Oscar W. Underwood.

Virginia Arnold.

Treasurer's Report

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This Will Save Much Inconvenience

A CONTRIBUTION toward our fund has just come from the President of the Woman Suffrage League of Peabody, Massachusetts. She writes:

"Since May, 1879, I have been President of the little woman suffrage league of this town. I have outlived many colleagues. Our list of dead members is a goodly honor roll. I take pleasure in sending you twenty-five dollars from our fund, not representing one person's interest but the unity of purpose of a whole generation or more."

Nothing is more encouraging to the Congressional Union workers, the youngest group in the suffrage world, than this support which has been so splendidly accorded them by the pioneers of the movement, such as Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, the only surviving delegate to the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, and the President of the Peabody Suffrage League, another pioneer who has stood by the movement from its earliest days to the present.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM JANUARY 11 THROUGH JANUARY 18

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Mrs. William B. Butler	1.00
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Dr. Anna Pollock	5.00
Mrs. Della B. Gary	1.00
Membership fees	4.01
Total	$601.72
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	$52,975.76
Total through Jan. 18th, 1915	$53,577.48

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